KyPSC Case No. 2016-00168 Exhibit 2(d) PUBLIC Page 244 of 436

## **Waterbody Photographs**



Photograph 1. Stream SKY-CDK-001, Upstream, Facing Southeast (10/15/15)



Photograph 2. Stream SKY-CDK-001, Downstream, Facing Northwest (10/15/15)



Photograph 3. Stream SKY-CDK-002, Upstream, Facing Southeast (10/15/15)



Photograph 4. Stream SKY-CDK-002, Downstream, Facing Northwest (10/15/15)



Photograph 5. Stream SKY-CDK-003, Upstream, Facing Southeast (10/15/15)



Photograph 6. Stream SKY-CDK-003, Downstream, Facing Northwest (10/15/15)



Photograph 7. Stream SKY-CDK-004, Upstream, Facing East (10/15/15)



Photograph 9. Stream SKY-CDK-005, Upstream, Facing North (10/15/15)



Photograph 8. Stream SKY-CDK-004, Downstream, Facing West (10/15/15)



Photograph 10. Stream SKY-CDK-005, Downstream, Facing South (10/15/15)



Photograph 11. Stream SKY-CDK-006, Upstream, Facing Northeast (10/15/15)



Photograph 12. Stream SKY-CDK-006, Downstream, Facing Southeast (10/15/15)



Photograph 13. Stream SKY-CDK-007, Upstream, Facing east-Northeast (10/15/15)



Photograph 15. Stream SKY-CDK-008, Upstream, Facing North (10/15/15)



Photograph 14. Stream SKY-CDK-007, Downstream, Facing West-Southwest (10/15/15)



Photograph 16. Stream SKY-CDK-008, Downstream, Facing South (10/15/15)



Photograph 17. Stream SKY-CDK-009, Upstream, Facing West (10/15/15)



Photograph 18. Stream SKY-CDK-009, Downstream, Facing East (10/15/15)



Photograph 19. Stream SKY-CDK-010, Upstream, Facing North (10/15/15)



Photograph 20. Stream SKY-CDK-010, Downstream, Facing South (10/15/15)



Photograph 21. Stream SKY-CDK-011, Upstream, Facing North (10/15/15)



Photograph 22. Stream SKY-CDK-011, Downstream, Facing South (10/15/15)



Photograph 23. Stream SKY-CDK-012, Upstream, Facing Southwest (10/15/15)



Photograph 24. Stream SKY-CDK-012, Downstream, Facing Northeast (10/15/15)



Photograph 25. Stream SKY-CDK-013, Upstream, Facing North (10/15/15)



Photograph 27. Stream SKY-CDK-014, Upstream, Facing North (10/15/15)



Photograph 26. Stream SKY-CDK-013, Downstream, Facing South (10/15/15)



Photograph 28. Stream SKY-CDK-014, Downstream, Facing South (10/15/15)



Photograph 29. Stream SKY-CDK-015, Upstream, Facing Northeast (10/16/15)



Photograph 30. Stream SKY-CDK-015, Downstream, Facing Southwest (10/16/15)



Photograph 31. Stream SKY-CDK-016, Upstream, Facing North (10/16/15)



Photograph 33. Stream SKY-CDK-017, Upstream, Facing North (10/16/15)



Photograph 32. Stream SKY-CDK-016, Downstream, Facing South (10/16/15)



Photograph 34. Stream SKY-CDK-017, Downstream, Facing South (10/16/15)



Photograph 35. Stream SKY-CDK-018, Upstream, Facing East-Northeast (10/16/15)



Photograph 36. Stream SKY-CDK-018, Downstream, Facing Southwest (10/16/15)



Photograph 37. Stream SKY-CDK-019, Upstream, Facing Northwest (10/16/15)



Photograph 39. Stream SKY-CDK-020, Upstream, Facing Northeast (10/16/15)



Photograph 38. Stream SKY-CDK-019, Downstream, Facing Southeast (10/16/15)



Photograph 40. Stream SKY-CDK-020, Downstream, Facing Southwest (10/16/15)



Photograph 41. Stream SKY-CDK-021, Upstream, Facing Northeast (10/16/15)



Photograph 42. Stream SKY-CDK-021, Downstream, Facing Southwest(10/16/15)



Photograph 43. Stream SKY-CDK-022, Upstream, Facing Northeast (10/16/15)



Photograph 45. Stream SKY-CDK-023, Upstream, Facing North (10/16/15)



Photograph 47. Stream SKY-CDK-024, Upstream, Facing North (10/16/15)



Photograph 44. Stream SKY-CDK-022, Downstream, Facing Southwest (10/16/15)



Photograph 46. Stream SKY-CDK-023, Downstream, Facing South (10/16/15)



Photograph 48. Stream SKY-CDK-024, Downstream, Facing South (10/16/15)



Photograph 49. Stream SKY-CDK-025, Upstream, Facing North (10/16/15)



Photograph 50. Stream SKY-CDK-025, Downstream, Facing South (10/16/15)



Photograph 51. Stream SKY-CDK-026, Upstream, Facing North (10/16/15)



Photograph 52. Stream SKY-CDK-026, Downstream, Facing South (10/16/15)



Photograph 53. Stream SKY-CDK-027, Upstream, Facing Northeast (10/16/15)



Photograph 54. Stream SKY-CDK-027, Downstream, Facing Southwest (10/16/15)

**FIGURES** 









-





KyPSC Case No. 2016-00168 Exhibit 2(d) PUBLIC CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET Page 260 of 436 0 SKOLODISCOJ 575 SKYCEK(003 SIG4CER-001 SKYLEDK-002 P 10 Contra sciences -12 20 2 REFERENCE: ESRI WORLD IMAGERY, 2012, OBTAINED THROUGH ESRI WORLD IMAGERY, MICROSOFT CORPORATION, ACCESSED 11/2015, USGS NHD, 2015, ROADS, 2013, NED 10FT CONTOURS, 2014. FIGURE 2 RESOURCE LOCATION **Road Centerline** . Culvert DUKE ENERGY. SHEET 6 OF 20 CO. **Route Centerline** Study Area Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report Page **Delineated Stream County Boundary** G Duke Walton-Big Bone Pipeline 100 200 Feet NED 10-Foot Contour DRAWN BY: WCP DATE: 11/5/2015 APPROVED: MRW NHD Waterway gat consultants Gelistin CO. CHECKED: MRW Z1Energy/2014/G141890.03 - Duke Watton-Big Bone Pipe/GISUMXDWDSIR/G141890\_03\_WDSIR\_2015\_11\_03.mxd



Z.\Energy\2014\G141890.03 - Duke Wa







Z:\Energy\2014\G141890.03 - Duke Wa









KyPSC Case No. 2016-00168 Exhibit 2(d) PUBLIC Page 269 of 436 CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET 11 1 -10 1 53 SKAZGERICED (FightDownetreen Benk) (Longermation Bank) REFERENCE: ESRI WORLD IMAGERY, 2012. OBTINIED THROUGH ESRI WORLD IMAGERY, MICROSOFT CORPORATION, ACCESSED 11/2015. USGS NHD. 2015; ROADS, 2013; NED 10FT CONTOURS, 2014. FIGURE 2 RESOURCE LOCATION Culvert **Road Centerline** . DUKE ENERGY. SHEET 15 OF 20 CO **Route Centerline** Study Area Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report - -County Boundary **Delineated Stream** G Duke Walton-Big Bone Pipeline 100 200 NED 10-Foot Contour DATE: 11/5/2015 DRAWN BY: WCP NHD Waterway gai consultants Gallatin CO. Feet CHECKED: MRW APPROVED: MRW

Z1Energy/2014/G141890.03 - Dute Watton-Big Bone Pipe/GISMXDW/DSIR/G141890\_03\_WDSIR\_2015\_11\_03.mxd



21Energy12014/G141890.03 - Duke Wa

KyPSC Case No. 2016-00168 Exhibit 2(d) PUBLIC Page 271 of 436









# APPENDIX A High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Data Sheets

Unsafe

□ Site not found/Secluded

Other (indicate under comments)

#### CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAM	E: SKY-	-			LOCATION:	BIGBO	NE,		
station #: N/A				COUNTY:	COUNTY: BOON		PROGRAM: PROJECT: G141890.0		
investigators: CDK,				DATE: 10/1	DATE: 10/15/1		TIME Start: 12:45		
Verify Site LAT	/LONG vs GP	s 🗆	YES DNO KN/				(24hr)	Finish:	
Station Downstream		ch Upstream		CANOPY COVER:: STREAM					
LAT 38	.88495				-		Partially Exposed (25-50%) X Perenni		
LONG -84	72972						ded (75-100%)		
They do not be an an and the second			ce Mining Mining /ells Disposal	EATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):         Construction         Commercial         Industrial         Row Crops         Urban Runoff/Storm Se					
Stream Width Maximum Dept Reach Length Riffle/Run/ (No. Sam)	120	ft ft m	HYDRAUL STRUCTUR Dams Bridge Abutr Island Waterfalls Other:	RES nents	STREAM FLOW Dry Pooled Low High Normal	V Domin Domin D Tr Gr Numb Tree/S PLA	nate Type: ees Herbace asses X Shrub er of strata <u>2</u> Shrub Taxa	ous s _Dom. CIDENTALIS	CHANNEL ALTERATION: Dredging Channelization (CFull Partial)
P-CHEM		Instrur	nent Used:				Da	te Calibrated:	
Temp(°C)	D.O. (	mg/l)	%Sat	uration	pH(S.U	J.)	Cond	T	urb
	and a set			Sample C	Collection Verifi	cation	1.20 9 8		
Algae	Sample:	QualM	HC 🗌 Other		Visual Assessm	nent	Lead C	ollector:	
Fish				e: BPEF	Seine			ollector:	
Habitat		ar	te Other:					ollector:	
Invertebrates	$\square 1m^2 \square 0$	-		s Ve	g. Banks Sa	nd N		ollector: Other	1
Tissue:			ected S		B. DunksB.			ollector:	
Water Chem			lk 🗌 Nutrients 🗌		Low Hg	1. 31		ollector:	
			esticides 🗋 Orth	o P 🗌 Oth	er:				
Duplicate San	nples Taken	AN M							
	Start 1	100		Substrat	e Characteriz	and the second		1.1.1.1	
Substrate 🛛 Es		Riffle_	0_%	R	un <u>0</u> %	1	<u>ool 100</u>	%	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.0	)6 mm)								20
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)									15
Gravel (2-64 mm)								15	
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)									35
Boulders (>256 mm)									15
Bedrock								0	
NOTES/C 50' REAC	OMMENTS	5:				TE NO'	<b>F SAMP</b>	1. She 4 11	Γοο deep/Impounde

### RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat	Condition Category										
Parameter	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor							
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0							
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 12	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.							
2.Embeddedness	Gravel, cobble, and boulder										
Score 11	surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.							
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 17	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast- shallow). (Sow is $< 0.3$ m/s, deep is $> 0.5$ m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast- shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow- deep).							
4. Sediment Deposition Score 17	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low- gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.							
5.Channel			pro raisenti	and the second							
Flow Status Score 20	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.							
6.Channel Alteration Score 2	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.							
7.Frequency of	Occurrence of riffles relatively		The Data Street of the Data of the								
(or bends)	frequent, ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7), variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.							
Left/Right Bank	10 9	. 8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
8.Bank Stability LB 9 RB 9	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60- 100% of bank has erosional scars.							
9. Vegetative Protection LB 6 RB 6	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation, disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.							
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 3 RB 3	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear- cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.							
the second se	tal Score	NOTES/COMMENTS:		the second se							

118

а.

and and a second second

1.

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: SKY-			LOCATION	BIGBO	NE,			
STATION #: N/	COUNTY: BOON			PROGRAM: PROJECT: G141890.0				
INVESTIGATORS: CDK,	a strange the	DATE: 10/15/1		TIME Start: 1:30				
Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS		A	DATE: 10/		(24hr)	Finish:		
Station	Downstre		ach Unstre	am		PY COVER:		
LAT 38.8849	Downstream		Upstream -			Fully Exposed (0-25%)       TYPE:         Partially Exposed (25-50%)       Perennial         Partially Shaded (50-75%)       Ephemeral         Fully Shaded (75-100%)       Intermitter		
LONG -84.73619			Partially					
Has there been       Image: Heavy rain       Image: Surface state		□ Surfa □ Deep □ Oil W	ce Mining Mining /ells Disposal	Commercial		Forest Pastur Silvic	ant Surrounding Land Use): Forest Pasture/Grazing Silviculture Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	
INSTREAM FEATURES       Stream Width     10     ft       Maximum Depth     0.16     ft       Reach Length     15.2     m       Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach)     2     Riffle       2     Riffle     1     Run     1		IC ES nents	STREAM FLO Dry Pooled Low High Normal	W Domi D Tr G Num Tree/ SAL	ARIAN VEC nate Type: rees Herbad rasses S Shrub ber of strata 2 Shrub Taxa IX NIGRA TANUS	ceous bs 2Dom.	CHANNEL ALTERATIONS Dredging Channelization (CFull Partial)	
P-CHEM Instr	rument Used:	- 14 A			D	ate Calibrated:		
Temp(°C) D.O. (mg/l)_	%Sat	uration	pH(S	.U.)	Cond		Րառթ	
	Salara Salar	Sample C	Collection Veri	fication			전 관계 문 문 계절	
Algae Sample: Qual			Visual Asses	sment	Lead	Collector:		
Fish BPEF Seine		e: BPEF	Seir	ie		Collector:	<u></u>	
Habitat 🔲 RBP 🗍 Subst	the second second second second				THE STREET	Collector:		
Invertebrates Im <sup>2</sup> Qual [ 20 Jab (#Jabs:	Cobble Snage	sVe	g. BanksS	and N		Collector: Other		
Tissue: No. of Samples co	ollected S	р: .		1.181.28	Lead	Collector:	1.1.1	
	Bulk 🔲 Nutrients 🗌 Pesticides 🗖 Ortho				Lead	Collector:		
Duplicate Samples Taken:					1			
		Substrat	te Character	ization	and the second			
Substrate KEst. P.C. Riffle	70 %	R	un <u>5</u> %		Pool 25	_%	Reach Total	
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)						1.1	10	
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)			and gard				5	
Gravel (2-64 mm)							10	
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)							75	
Boulders (>256 mm)							0	
					18	1. A	0	

Land owner denial

Dry Too deep/Impounded

Site not found/Secluded Unsafe

Other (indicate under comments)

## RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat	Condition Category										
Parameter	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor							
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0							
I.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 7	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.							
2.Embeddedness Score 13	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.							
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 7	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast- shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast- shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow- deep).							
4. Sediment Deposition Score	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low- gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.							
5.Channel Flow Status Score 7	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.							
6.Channel Alteration Score	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.							
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 4	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.							
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
8.Bank Stability LB 8 RB 8	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60- 100% of bank has erosional scars.							
9. Vegetative Protection LB	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.							
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 5 RB 5	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear- cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.							

to a service as

.....

88

....